

BRITISH PATROL CAPTURED.

The Hospital Scandals to be Investigated.

KRUGER FULL OF FIGHT.

Over Two Thousand Stand of Arms Delivered to Gen. Barton—Railway Open to Natal—Natives Fight—A Brush With De Wet.

London, July 5.—Lord Roberts reports from Pretoria, under today's date, that Lieut. Rundle, of the Carbineers, and a patrol were captured by the Boers near Pretoria, July 4th. He also says trains are running to Greylingstad from Natal; that several respectable Boers have surrendered recently; that a soldier's home has been opened at Heidelberg, the inhabitants subscribing the initial expenses, and that a total of 2,361 stand of arms have been delivered to Gen. Barton at Klerksdorp, Krugersdorp, and Potchefstroom, all in the Transvaal.

from Mr. John A. Ewan, one of the Globe's correspondents at the front, suffered somewhat. Kroonstad, June 24.—Part of De Wet's commando, consisting of about 700 to 800 men, with three guns, attacked the railway between Kroonstad and Honing Spruit yesterday at dawn. The attack was first made on an outpost of Canadian Mounted Rifles two miles south of Honing Spruit. The outpost was cut off, and two men were killed, and Lieut. Inglis and four men were wounded. Three men are missing. The enemy then attacked a camp occupied by two companies of the Shropshires and 50 Canadians, with their rifles freely with shrapnel, but without much effect, as our troops were well entrenched. Meantime, at Honing Spruit station, a train from Pretoria going south with 400 infantry was also attacked. The released prisoners from Waterfall hastily arrived. They were armed with rifles surrendered by the Pretoria

A SIGNATURE PORTRAIT.



Do you know him?

Boers, and were without artillery. Col. Bullock, of the Devonshire Regiment, was in command. The attacking force numbered about 300 and had two five-pounders. Col. Bullock just managed to telegraph to Kroonstad before the wires were cut. The enemy desired to capture the station, and on each side of our position. They sent a white flag summoning the troops to surrender, but the demand was at once refused. An attack with rifle fire from the north and east commenced. It was then about half-past 8. The Boers also opened with shell fire from guns posted to the north and southeast of the position. Then their fire ceased, and they tactically encircled our men. After a heavy shell and rifle fire, which lasted several hours, the enemy again invited Col. Bullock to surrender, but he indignantly refused, and continued his unflinching resistance until half-past 3, when reinforcements despatched by General Knox, consisting of the 17th Battery R. A., the 40th Argylls, 300 Yeomanry, and Col. Broadfield and the 17th Lancers from Kroonstad arrived. The Boers fled immediately.

Major Hobbs, of the West Yorks, who had been for eight months a prisoner, was killed. Lieut. Smith, Gloucestershire Regiment, was wounded, and three men were killed and 16 wounded. Fortunately, Dr. Lenthall, the consulting surgeon, on the spot, and Dr. Hester, happened to be in the train. Otherwise the wounded would have fared badly. The wounded were sent to Kroonstad, where they arrived safely. Two were killed, but the remainder are doing well. Colonel Bullock was captured after General Buller's reverse at Colenso, when he was going over the field in the search for wounded men. Major Hobbs was captured in the night attack on the Boers at Willow Grange, near Estcourt, the result of the fight being the retirement of the Boer ranks to the old positions north of the Tugela River.

STEPPED OFF A SCAFFOLD.

Frightful Injuries Received by Henry Bacon, a Carpenter. Toronto, July 6.—Henry Bacon, a carpenter who lives at No. 60 Salem avenue, is lying at the Emergency Hospital, suffering from injuries, with little hope of recovery. His right arm and left leg are broken. There are numerous cuts and bruises on his body, several spinal muscles are ruptured, and he is suffering from severe concussion of the brain. Bacon is a carpenter, and was working on a building yesterday morning, in course of construction on York street, for the Mail Job Printing Co., when he met with the accident. While standing on a scaffold, erected about thirty feet from the ground, he stepped off and fell to the pavement. He landed on his head and shoulder, and was rendered unconscious. Fellow-workmen hurried to his side, and the injured man was carried into the building and a physician summoned. He was afterwards removed in the ambulance to the hospital. Bacon is about 36 years of age, and is married. He is an Englishman, and well known in many circles. At an early hour this morning he was still unconscious.

Great Value in New Goods.

Just received, at Gerrie's drug store, 22 James street north, 2,400 dozen fruit jar rubbers at 5c dozen, best, and 4c dozen second quality; 5 dozen gent's 50c leather pocket books at 35c; 6 dozen portable hide razor straps at 25c; 12 dozen Boker's crucible steel pocket knives at 25c; 24 dozen tooth brushes at 15c worth 20c; 24 dozen strong rubber coarse combs at 10c, etc., etc.

Once Lived in Ontario.

Rev. Horbert Gregory, who was one of the victims of the Bremer horror at Tacoma, Wash., on Wednesday, was a brother of W. D. Gregory, barrister, Toronto. Deceased was 50 years of age, and came to Canada from England thirty years ago, settling in Oxford county, where he remained until a few years ago.

Against Hard Cheeks.

"Conventions have their disadvantages," remarked the barber. "Why?" "All of my razors are nicked up from shaving politicians."—Philadelphia North American.

All Disorders caused by a bilious state of the system can be cured by using Carter's Little Liver Pills. No pain, griping or discomfort attending their use. Try them.

Robert McGregor, aged 16, son of W. C. McGregor, a wealthy farmer of Tibary Brook, was drowned last night while bathing in the creek a short distance from his home.

BRYAN'S RISE TO POWER.

Story of His Life Told by His Wife.

STORY OF A COUNTRY LAWYER.

The Philadelphia Record says: However closely the American people have watched the rise from obscurity to prominence of William Jennings Bryan, they have, as a nation, known him only since the day, four years ago, when he walked, unnoticed, to the speaker's platform in the Chicago convention, and within an hour became, perhaps, the most striking figure in American politics of a decade. What he has done since that hour the world knows. What he did before is told by his most faithful co-worker, his wife, in the following sketch: William Jennings Bryan was born in Salem, Ill., March 19th, 1856. He was a sturdy, round-shouldered boy, and fond of play. His appetite, which has since been a constant companion, developed very early. The pockets of his first trousers were always filled with bread, which he kept for an emergency. When a boy, it was his ambition to be a minister, but this gave place to a determination to become a lawyer, "like father."

His boyhood was passed on a farm and his mother taught him until he was ten years old. After committing his lessons to memory he stood upon a little table and spoke them to his mother. This was his first recorded effort at speech-making. He then entered the public school at Salem, and during his five years' attendance was not an especially brilliant pupil, though he never failed in an examination.

His Political Awakening. His father's Congressional campaign in 1872 was his first political awakening, and from that time on he always cherished the thought of entering public life. At fifteen he entered the preparatory department of Illinois College, at Jacksonville, Ill., and with this step a changed life began. For eight years he led the life of a student. He had a strong preference for mathematics, and especially for geometry, and has believed that the mental discipline acquired in his study has since been useful in argument.

He was, too, an earnest student of political economy. In his sophomore year he won his first prize with an essay on "Labor." An oration upon



W. J. BRYAN.

"Individual Powers" gave him the first prize in the junior year.

She Noticed His Mouth.

My personal knowledge of Mr. Bryan dates from September, 1897, when I first saw him in the parlors of the Young Ladies' School, which I attended in Jacksonville. His notable features were his nose and mouth. Upon one occasion a heartless observer was heard to remark: "That man can whisper in his own ear." But this was cruel exaggeration. William stood well in the Law School, taking an especial interest in constitutional law.

His Career as a Lawyer.

On July 4, 1888, Mr. Bryan began practice of his profession in Jacksonville, Ill., and in a little more than a year his income seemed large enough to support two. During the summer of 1884 a modest home was planned and built, and on October 1, 1884, we were married. In 1887 we moved to Lincoln. I might here suggest an answer to a hostile criticism, namely, that Mr. Bryan did not distinguish himself as a lawyer. Those who thus complain should consider that he entered the practice at 28 and left it at 30, and during that period began twice and twice became more than self-supporting.

Works Twelve Hours a Day.

Mr. Bryan became actively connected with the Democratic organization in Nebraska immediately after coming to the State. In the Congressional campaign of 1890 Mr. Bryan was elected by a plurality of 8,713. Upon his return to Nebraska he was able to secure re-election in a new district, the State having been re-portioned. In the fifty-third Congress Mr. Bryan was re-appointed upon the Ways and Means Committee, and assisted in the preparation of the Wilson bill.

His principal work of the term, however, was in connection with monetary legislation.

Since then Mr. Bryan's daily—almost hourly—movements have been kept before the public by an untrailing press. Though an advocate of an eight-hour day, Mr. Bryan has during the last 13 years averaged nearly 12 hours a day at professional and literary work.

BRYAN CHOSEN.

Wild Scene at the Silverite Presidential Nomination.

Kansas City, July 5.—William Jennings Bryan of Nebraska, was tonight unanimously placed in nomination as the Democratic candidate for President, on a platform opposing imperialism, militarism and trusts, and specifically declaring for the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1.

The nomination came as the culmination of a frenzied demonstration in honor of the party leader, lasting 27 minutes and giving utterance to all the pent-up emotion of the multitudes. It followed also a fierce struggle throughout the last 36 hours, concerning the platform declaration on silver and on the relative position which the silver question maintains so the other great issues of the day.

THE PEKIN MASSACRES.

Horrible Rumors as to the Fate of the Foreigners.

CHINESE LEGATIONS ABROAD.

London, July 6.—There is still no confirmation of the awful rumors from Pekin, which are circulating in Shanghai on Chinese authority. The sensational newspapers here print lengthy stories purporting to have been culled from Shanghai, describing the atrocious savageries which are there believed to have ended the existence of all the foreigners in the capital, but they are admitted based on whispering rumors in native quarters. The correspondents who transmit them declare that they are unable to resist the conclusion that the terrible tragedy has been consummated. One bids the public to prepare to hear of outraged women, tortured children and public executions in the streets of foreigners, including women and children, who are being taken to the Chinese Legation in Berlin made a fruitless attempt to-night to cable to Pekin, and that it is believed that the Legation staff are preparing to leave the German capital. The secretary of the Paris Legation is represented as declaring that a Chinese Government no longer exists, and that the country is in a state of revolution. He says that two-thirds of the Chinese quarter of Pekin has been burned and looted by the Boxers, who have no more respect for the Chinese than for the foreigners. He adds that if the members of the Government were not prisoners they would have sent instructions to the Chinese representatives abroad. This is the attitude of Chinese officials everywhere, not only in Europe, but also in the undisturbed parts of China. Prince Tuan, it is declared, heads the Boxer revolt, and he and his associates are the constituted authorities, including the Emperor and Empress, both of whom were forced to take poison. The newspapers here continue to agitate the matter of the reported refusal of certain powers to admit Japan to grapple the trouble. There is no reliable information on the subject, but a majority of the papers do not hesitate to hold Russia responsible. The Daily Mail's Yokohama correspondent declares emphatically that Japan could have relieved Pekin if she had been given a free hand. Her strength was ample, and her ability to use it unquestioned, but the Mikado's Ministers have been excessively cautious, fearing to precipitate complications among the powers.

Story of the Alleged Massacre.

London, July 6.—Correspondents of the Express at Shanghai gather details from Chinese sources, which, pieced together, relate that when the foreigners' ammunition was exhausted the Boxers and Imperial troops rushed on the British Legation and poured into the court yard with fanatical fury. The foreign troops were so hopelessly outnumbered that their fate was certain. The moment the mob broke through the courtyard and converted into stables. Others of the invaders spread into the interior of the building. The correspondent adds: It is only left to hope that in the final rush of the murderous hordes the men of the Legations had time to slay with their own hands their womankind and children. On the same day the Chinese Customs bureau was destroyed, Robert Hart, the Inspector of Customs, and his staff escaped to the Legations. The Chinese commanders are preparing for a long, severe campaign and are putting into operation plans drawn up by German officers last year for resisting an invasion from the sea-borne by Russia. The correspondent of the Daily Mail at Shanghai, telegraphing under date of July 5th 12.10 p. m., says he believes that when official information comes regarding Pekin, it may include news of the outraging of English women, and the torture of children. It may almost be taken for granted, he asserts, that all the foreigners in Pekin have been wiped out. A letter brought by courier from Pekin, received in Shanghai on July 4th, says the Boxers are gathering huge forces about Pekin. Reinforcements are arriving from all directions. This is taken to indicate a concerted action among the nobles, who are believed to have thrown in their lot with the Boxers. The Emperor and Empress Dowager, the latter says, are completely under the thumb of Prince Tuan and Yang-Ki.

A Chinese Attack.

Berlin, July 5.—The Deutsche Tages Zeitung brings a Chefoo despatch that says that the Chinese troops sailed on Monday night the Pa-Ho bridge, securing the line of retreat of the international troops to Taku after repeated fierce attacks in which the Chinese lost hundreds. They next drove off the Russians from their station outside Tien-Tsin after a two-days' desperate resistance and encircled the Colossus, which their artillery is now dominating. A cylindrical pillow of old papers, placed under the neck is helpful in inducing slumber. The pillow thus used checks the flow of blood to the head. The Chinese and Japanese use this method to woo the god of slumber, and nearly always with success.

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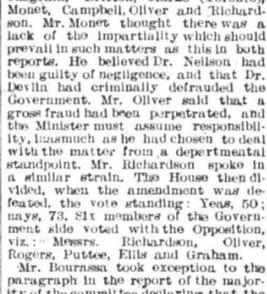
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DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Debate and Division on the Rations Reports.

Ottawa, July 5.—After Mr. Belcourt and Mr. Monk had spoken on the emergency rations reports, Mr. Russell pointed out in reply that the gravamen of Mr. Monk's charge was that the Minister of Militia had been guilty of gross and culpable negligence, but the hon. gentleman in his speech had said very little respecting the Minister. He referred to the South African war and the fact that the Government in 1898 and 1895 as showing the apparent impossibility of carrying on warlike operations without some deficiency or mistakes. Contracts amounting to upwards of two millions of dollars had been given in connection with the sending of the Canadian contingents, and it was only suggested that fraud to the amount of about \$4,000 had been committed. But the hon. gentleman had not admitted the fraud, and this the speaker denied. It was infinitesimal compared with the general administration of these matters by the Minister of Militia, which called for the admiration not only of political friends and opponents, but of the whole Empire. Mr. Russell pointed out that Mr. Hatch was not a chemist, but a Canadian Jew, whose occupation in Montreal was that of a grist miller. Mr. Hatch had claimed that the sample of food tested at Kingston contained 60 per cent. of protoids, but this, when subjected to analysis, showed only 13.70 per cent. of protoids. Mr. Hatch did not really know what he was furnishing. It was simply a hocus-pocus mess which he called protoids. The material which was really imported by Mr. Hatch from the old country, and it was used in the preparation of the stuff he made in Canada. Mr. Russell met in a masterly manner point after point which Mr. Monk had attempted to make out, and set down amidst loud Ministerial applause. The debate was continued by Messrs. Casgrain, Britton, Clarke (Toronto), Monet, Campbell, Oliver and Richardson. Mr. Monet thought there was a lack of the impartiality which should prevail in such matters as this in both reports. He believed Dr. Neilson had been guilty of negligence, and that Dr. Bell had criminally betrayed the Government. Mr. Oliver said that a gross fraud had been perpetrated, and the Minister must assume responsibility, inasmuch as he had chosen to deal with the matter from a departmental standpoint. Mr. Richardson spoke in a similar strain. The House then divided, when the amendment was defeated, the vote standing: Yeas, 59; nays, 73. Six members of the Government side voted with the Opposition, viz.: Messrs. Richardson, Oliver, Rogers, Puttee, Ellis and Graham. Mr. Bourassa took exception to the paragraph in the report of the majority of the committee declaring that the Minister of Militia acted with a laudable desire to lessen the hardships the Canadian troops might undergo on account of famines or scarcity of rations. He declared that the supplying of provisions to the regular and colonial troops in the field in South Africa rested with the Imperial authorities, and was a reflection upon the War Office for the Minister of Militia to send food there. He therefore moved an amendment declaring that the Minister should not have involved the credit of Canada in this contract and expended money to pay for food or rations for troops in the field. The Speaker promptly ruled the amendment out of order, as having no connection with the subject under discussion. The majority report was then adopted by a vote of 69 yeas to 52 nays. Messrs. Richardson, Oliver, Rogers, Puttee, Fetter, Ellis, Graham, Bourassa, Bell and Monet voted with the Opposition.

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Seal Brand Coffee

Because of its ABSOLUTE PURITY Dyspeptics drink it fearlessly. It tones and strengthens the stomach. Imported, Roasted and Packed by CHASE & SANBORN, MONTREAL AND BOSTON.

Special Carpet Values During July and August.

This Time it is Wools and Unions.

We propose, as you may have seen by our advertisements, to give very special values between now and next week. Next week will be WOOL and UNION week. There will be two special lines of these goods, which will be good buying for anyone, as the saving is considerable. These carpets cannot be replaced for the same money, as all grades of wools and unions have been advanced in price by the makers for next season. Here are the details: ALL-WOOLS.—750 yards All-Wool, 2-Ply Carpets, the best English and domestic makes, qualities that we have sold heretofore at \$5, 90c and \$1, will be cleared at the very special price, per yard, 60c net. UNIONS.—1,100 yards of the very best make of Union Carpets, full extra, super quality, well worth 50c per yard, in a very good assortment of patterns, and clear at a special price, per yard, 38c net.

MALCOLM & SOUTER, Corner King and Park Streets.

Advertisement for Slater Shoes, featuring an image of a shoe and text: 'THE SLATER \$5.00 SHOE. A SLATE FOR A "SLATER" Slater Shoes have their means of identification, distinguishing them from the hordes of nameless shoes. A slate frame with the name and price in it is branded on every sole by the makers. Look on the sole for the slate, as without it's no "Slater." Shapes that fit the foot and meet fashion's requirements. Only leathers most reliable and colors most suitable. Every pair Goodyear welted. J. D. CLIMIE, Sole Local Agent.'

Advertisement for D. & A. Corsets, featuring an image of a corset and text: 'D. & A. Corsets are made in all possible styles, and in 3 lengths: short, medium, and long waist. If your Dealer cannot give you the style you want, write us, and we will give you the name of the nearest merchant, who can do so. DOMINION CORSET MFG. CO. QUEBEC, MONTREAL AND TORONTO.'

Advertisement for The Times newspaper, featuring text: 'IS YOUR ADVERTISEMENT IN THE DAILY OR SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES? HAMILTON'S LEADING NEWSPAPER. THE TIMES is recognized as one of the leading papers of Canada. Direct returns are traceable to advertisers after using the Daily or Semi-Weekly. Numerous testimonials from satisfied customers prove the value of Times advertising. HAVE YOU NOTICED THAT THE SUCCESSFUL BUSINESS MEN USE THE TIMES? Order your ICE Wm. T. Cary, Lambert's Restaurant. 24 and 26 King William street, THE OLD RELIABLE. EVERYTHING FIRST CLASS.'